

APPENDIX C: GUIDANCE ON DESIGNING SPECIFIC TYPES OF RECREATION AND SUPPORT FACILITIES THAT EXCEEDS ADA FOR UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBILITY

The following table lists design aspects that should be considered when designing the specified type of recreation or support facility for universal accessibility. This guidance is not exhaustive or mandatory, but it will be used by Grants Management staff when reviewing your application for universal accessibility. For specific guidelines regarding measurements used in the scoring of the Universal Access Design category, please visit the Grants website after January 1st.

Type of Recreation Facility	Universal Access Design Considerations:
Trail: nature trail, walkway, pathway, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Walkways within a site – at least 6 feet wide and have slopes under 2% - Multi-use trail - 8 feet, with slopes under 2%, wider width so two people can walk side by side or people can pass - Regional trail system - at least 10 feet wide, with 1 foot buffers on either side, with slopes under 2% - unitary surface like concrete, boardwalk or asphalt, crushed aggregate/screenings that have been “stabilized” or natural soils enhanced with soil stabilizers - transition plates between trail and pedestrian bridges, decks, etc. - contrasting color treatment of the surface and textured surface treatments such as brushed concrete at intersections or interpretive stations to cue people who have vision impairments that there is something to pay attention to at that spot - close to level cross slopes (side to side) and very gentle running slopes, no steep sections, larger (greater than 60”X60”)level areas at all turns and intersections - thoughtfully laid out on the site to maximize the experience with minimal difficulty - accessible amenities such as benches, restrooms (port-a-johns), drinking fountains, etc.
Boardwalk: wetland and water access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 feet minimum width so two people can walk side by side or people can pass - edge treatment to prevent roll/step off - if side rails are used, more than 25% must be lowered for easy viewing in various places along the boardwalk - interpretive information in a variety of alternative formats such as auditory, large print, Braille, pictures, etc.

Nature center:

- all interpretive information in a variety of alternative formats such as auditory, large print, Braille, pictures, etc.
- creative use of technology such as mp3 players for auditory descriptions (this gives the info. directly to the individual) closed loop assistive listening devices and closed circuit captioning of all interpretive presentations
- all displays at lowered heights for sitting or standing viewing
- **all** operating mechanisms that are operable with one hand and do not require tight/pinch/grasp/wrist twist to operate

Type of Recreation Facility	Universal Access Design Considerations:
Beach:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - routes over the beach and into the water, can be portable/temporary matting if it needs to be taken in and out for beach cleaning/dragging or in the off season - wide enough for side by side walking/passing - at beach route end have an accessible area at the waters edge large enough to park multiple chairs while the owners are in the water - with a transfer system at the waters edge so people can get down to the ground level and into the water.
Fishing dock/pier and observation/viewing decks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more than 25% of the rails are lowered in various locations or no rails at all with only an edge treatment to prevent roll off - sitting benches (all with backs and arm rests) scattered about so anglers can choose to sit or stand to fish - tackle box stands next to one bench end (not both) leaving one end clear space for sitting side by side with someone in a wheelchair - a variety of fish landing cutaways strategically placed - variety of accessible opportunities—over-water fishing, shore fishing, in-water fishing, etc. - transition plates between access route and deck/pier
Canoe/kayak/boat launch:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wider route so someone can hand wheel boat on dolly to launch pulling boat next to them if they are in a wheelchair or two person carry down - accessible surface to waters edge and into water at launch - more gentle slopes for easier entry and exit when hand wheeling a boat - some type of “rack” to stabilize boat at a transferable height then some type of mechanism/roller system to move, while seated in the boat, into the water - some means of transfer assistance such as overhead bars - some type of wench system to help pull boat out of water back into the rack to exit/transfer out. - if there is a dock provide a transfer system on the dock so a person can be seated on the dock to transfer over to a boat in the water that is in some type of a stabilizer rack - adaptive kayaks available for use - shore station with a platform (instead of “V” rack) with a transfer system on the deck of the shore station, located next to a dock so someone could roll/get on the platform and lower it to the right level to transfer into a boat

Type of Recreation Facility	Universal Access Design Considerations:
Campgrounds:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all sites and amenities - accessible surface on all sites, including rustic sites - larger spaces to accommodate side lifts on campers and vehicles - accessible tables, grills (15 " minimum, 34 " maximum height), and fire rings on all sites - centrally located restrooms on easy routes from each site
Camping Cabins and Yurts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - larger clear space and maneuvering spaces in between all furnishings, including when all are in use (beds, tables/chairs with people seated at the table, shelves within lowered reach ranges, lowered wall hooks, etc.) - larger clear space thoughtfully located for typical portable items such as coolers, luggage, equipment/food bins/tubs, etc.
Picnic areas and elements: Pavilions, picnic tables, grills, fire rings, water pumps, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all tables, grills, fire rings, water pumps, etc. accessible - all located on accessible routes - level routes onto pavilions with no changes of level from path to pavilion surface - wider routes and clear space with firm surface around all elements so someone with mobility limits can easily move around the element (table, grill, etc.) - a variety of table styles, some with clear sitting space on the side, some with extended table tops on the end - some fixed tables to ensure they remain accessible (not moved off into a grassy or sandy area, etc.) - clear space all around each element so people can approach and use the grill, fire ring, etc. from the front, back and either side - grills you can lower/raise the cooking surface with one hand - raised fire building surfaces so you can place wood without leaning too far over from a standing or seated position
Archery range:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all stations - route to retrieval area for each target - targets also usable with cross bows - arrow back stop to limit retrieval distance - larger maneuvering spaces to accommodate archers with shooting assistants

Type of Recreation Facility	Universal Access Design Considerations:
<p>Playgrounds:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ramps and transfers - has both ramp and transfer access to all play components - ramps to every “getting on spot” or “sit/stand & do it spot” of every play component - transfer system from the ground up to the main deck located near the exits of slides and climbers furthest from the ramp onto the structure - only unitary safety surface such as poured-in-place or rubber tiles NOT any loose fill materials likes shredded rubber, wood chips, engineered wood fiber, or any other non-unitary surface material - on deck transfer platform at the entry point of every slide - on deck transfer platform with one open transfer side and one side with transfer steps to every entry/exit point of every climber, so kids climbing up can get down to the deck to move to another component, as they may have left an assistive device at the ground - a good variety of things to manipulate that make noise or music, have high contrast/bright colors, games that two kids can play (to foster social interaction), Braille and sign language panels to teach awareness, easy to operate with just one hand with a whole fist (does not require tight/pinch/grasp/wrist twist to operate) - different high contrast colors for decks versus transfers so kids with low vision can perceive a change in level - play panels are located at heights so they can be used from a seated position or standing
<p>Sports fields/courts: Fields: soccer, football, baseball, etc. Courts: tennis, basketball, bocce, horseshoes, etc. Other: skate parks, frisbee golf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - routes to both sides of all fields and courts, not just end zones - accessible seating spaces both ground level and elevated if risers/bleachers are provided - accessible seating spaces scattered throughout all viewing areas and levels with companion seating on both sides of the space - all lowered service windows at all concession areas - wider gate openings into court areas (tennis, bocce, basketball) and skate parks to accommodate wider sports wheelchairs - routes to both horseshoe pits and along both sides of the route between pits - level routes onto bocce courts with sitting benches at both ends

Type of Recreation Facility	Universal Access Design Considerations:
Skiing/sledding hill:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accessible route to top (no steps), possibly using a "magic carpet" lift - level surface for sled mounting at hill top - if staffed, provide ATV transport or have policy that allows personal ATV use - transfer at hill bottom to help transfer down to sled and back up into chair/walker
Restrooms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more than the minimum number of accessible units - multiple unisex/single user toilet rooms/units so opposite sex care givers can assist; also good for parents of young children of the opposite sex so kids aren't sent alone into the multi-user restroom - thoughtfully located near areas of activity such as play areas, beaches, fishing piers, etc. - accessible door pulls and water faucet handles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all accessible port-a-johns, again big enough for individual use or care giver/parental assistance.
Parking:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more than minimum number of accessible spots - each connected directly to an accessible route to the park elements and NOT into the traffic flow - thoughtfully located nearest the activity entrance, which might require multiple lots (some near the beach, some near the playground, some near the bathhouse, etc.)

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

Below is a quick reference to the general minimum requirements for accessible spaces, clearances, reaches, viewing, and operation. These are not specific to types of recreation listed above. You must reference the 2010 *Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design Guidelines* for the specific type of recreation to find the specific scoping and technical minimum requirements. Websites at which these references can be found are listed in Appendix B.

Clear width = 36" minimum for most accessible routes	Maneuvering space = 60" by 60" minimum and level, at entries and places for change of direction
Surfaces = ¼" maximum change, slopes less than 5%, firm and stable	Transferable height = 17"-19" with transfer supports
Head clearance = 80" high and as wide as the route	Knee clearance = 27"high by 30"wide by 25" deep
Clear space = minimum 30" wide by 48" deep located at the element	Table tops, counters, and rail heights = maximum 34" high
Viewing = clear from 32"-51" height	Reach range = 48" maximum high forward; 15"

minimum low on side

Operation = operating mechanism that is operable with one hand and does not require tight/pinch/grasp/wrist twist to operate.
